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Operational activities for development: South-South cooperation for development

Egypt:* draft resolution

South-South cooperation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 64/222 of 21 December 2009, in which it endorsed the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,

Reaffirming also its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,[1]

Recalling its resolutions 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 60/212 of 22 December 2005, 62/209 of 19 December 2007, 63/233 of 19 December 2008, 64/1 of 6 October 2009, 66/219 of 22 December 2011, 67/227 of 21 December 2012, 68/230 of 20 December 2013, 69/239 of 19 December 2014, 70/222 of 22 December 2015 71/244 of 21 December 2016 and 72/237 of 20 December 2017,

Reaffirming its resolution 71/318 of 28 August 2017 on the modalities of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,

Reaffirming also its decision 72/554 of 12 April 2018 on the theme and sub-themes of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,

Reaffirming further its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August–12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

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that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling its resolution 69/283 of 3 June 2015 on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,

Recalling also the United Nations resolutions relevant to South-South cooperation and the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, and acknowledging the Havana Programme of Action, adopted by the first South Summit,[2] the Marrakech Framework for the Implementation of South-South Cooperation[3] and the Doha Plan of Action adopted at the second South Summit,[4]

Reaffirming the Paris Agreement,[5] and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[6] that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Welcoming the convening of the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the third part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, to be held in Katowice, Poland, in December 2018,

Reaffirming the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,[7]

Reaffirming its resolution 72/279 of 31 May 2018 on the repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Noting that 2018 marks the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

Recognizing that, since the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, South-South cooperation has intensified significantly, achieving a prominent level of institutionalization, increasingly engaging national and international players,

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[2] A/55/74, annex II.

[3] A/58/683, annex II.

[4] A/60/111, annex II.

[5] Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[7] Resolution 71/256, annex.

fostering regional integration and strengthening its contribution to sustainable development in its three dimensions,

Recognizing also that South-South cooperation is increasingly critical to bolstering the productive capacities of developing countries and has positive impacts on trade and financial flows, technological capabilities and economic growth, and reiterating the importance of global partnerships,

Reiterating the pledge that no one will be left behind, reaffirming the recognition that the dignity of the human person is fundamental and the wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society, and recommitting to endeavour to reach the furthest behind first,

Recommitting to ensuring that no country or person is left behind and to focusing our effort where the challenges are greatest, including by ensuring the inclusion and participation of those who are furthest behind,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation;[8]

2. *Recognizes* that the Joint Inspection Unit, in its report on South-South and triangular cooperation in the United Nations system,[9] provided recommendations to the United Nations development system on implementing measures to further strengthen the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, and in this regard requests continued effort to implement those recommendations which remain unfulfilled;

3. *Takes note* of the progress report on the recommendations contained in the review of South-South and triangular cooperation in the United Nations system;[10]

4. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen and further invigorate South-South cooperation, calls upon all States to participate fully and constructively in the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, to be held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019, and welcomes the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the United Nations system provide substantive inputs to inform discussions among the States in preparation for the Conference, through the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation as Conference secretariat;

5. *Also recognizes* the importance and unique history and particularities of South-South cooperation, reaffirms its view of South-South cooperation as a manifestation of solidarity among peoples and countries of the South that contributes to their national well-being, national and collective self-reliance and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals,[11] which build upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seek to address their unfinished business, and also reaffirms that South-South cooperation and its agenda must be set by countries of the South and should continue to be guided by the principles of respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, equality, non-conditionality, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit;

6. *Stresses* that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation;

7. *Reaffirms* that South-South cooperation is a common endeavour of peoples and countries of the South, born out of shared experiences and sympathies, based on their common objectives and solidarity and guided by, inter alia, the principles of

[8] A/73/321.
[9] A/66/717.
[10] A/73/311/Add.1.
[11] See resolution 70/1.

respect for national sovereignty and ownership, free from any conditionalities, that South-South cooperation should not be seen as official development assistance and that it is a partnership among equals based on solidarity, acknowledges in this regard the need to enhance the development effectiveness of South-South cooperation by continuing to increase its mutual accountability and transparency as well as coordinating its initiatives with other development projects and programmes on the ground, in accordance with national development plans and priorities, and recognizes that the impact of South-South cooperation should be assessed with a view to improving, as appropriate, its quality in a results-oriented manner;

8. *Welcomes* the increased contribution of South-South cooperation to poverty eradication and sustainable development, encourages developing countries to voluntarily step up their efforts to strengthen South-South cooperation and to further improve its development effectiveness, in accordance with the provisions of the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, [12] and welcomes commitments to strengthen triangular cooperation as a means of bringing relevant experience and expertise to bear in development cooperation;

9. *Reaffirms* the mandate and the central role of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation as the focal point for promoting and facilitating South-South and triangular cooperation for development on a global and United Nations system-wide basis, and expresses its appreciation to the countries of the South that have stepped up their cooperation with the Office, which has also enhanced its role and impact by scaling up its financial, human and budgetary resources in order to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

10. *Recognizes* the need to mobilize adequate resources for enhancing South-South and triangular cooperation, and in this context welcomes contributions to the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation and the Pérez-Guerrero trust fund for South-South cooperation in support of such cooperation, and invites all countries, in accordance with its resolution 57/263 of 20 December 2002, to support other initiatives for all developing countries, including technology transfer among developing countries on mutually agreed terms;

11. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates and resources, to ensure that no one is left behind and no country is left behind in the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session, under the item entitled "Operational activities for development", the sub-item entitled "South-South cooperation for development", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session a comprehensive report on the state of South-South cooperation.

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[12] Resolution 64/222, annex.